

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXV. NO. 1

HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1900—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE 12-18

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

PER MONTH, \$1.00  
PER YEAR, \$10.00  
PER YEAR, FOREIGN, \$12.00

—Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,  
Business Manager.

C. J. FALK.

STOCK AND BOND BROKER, MEMBER  
Honolulu Stock Exchange.

LYLE A. DICKEY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY  
Public, P. O. Box 786, Honolulu,  
H. I. King and Bethel streets.

FREDERICK W. JOB.

SUITE 815, MARQUETTE BUILDING,  
Chicago, Ill.: Hawaiian Consul  
General for the States of Illinois,  
Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin.  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

W. R. CASTLE.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY  
Public, Attends all Courts of the  
Republic, Honolulu, H. I.

WHITNEY & NICHOLS.

DENTAL ROOMS ON FORT STREET,  
Office in Brewer's Block, cor. Fort  
and Hotel Sts.; entrance, Hotel St.

W. F. ALLEN

WILL BE PLEASED TO TRANSACT  
any business entrusted to his care.  
Office over Bishop's Bank.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO., LTD.

Importers and Commission Mer-  
chants.  
San Francisco and Honolulu.  
215 Front St. Queen St.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,  
Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.

IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION  
Merchants, King and Bethel Sts.,  
Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION  
Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian  
Islands.

Robert Lewers. F. J. Lowrey.  
C. M. Cooke.

LEWERS & COOKE.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN  
Lumber and Building Materials.  
Office: 414 Fort street.

HAWAIIAN WINE CO.

FRANK BROWN, MANAGER, 28 and  
30 Merchant St., Honolulu, H. I.

THE WESTERN AND HAWAIIAN  
INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

MONEY LOANED FOR LONG OR  
short periods on approved security.  
W. W. HALL, Manager.

WILDER & CO.

LUMBER, PAINTS, OILS, NAILS,  
Salt, and Building Materials of all  
kinds.

C. HUSTACE.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer.

212 King St. Tel. 119.  
FAMILY PLANTATION AND SHOPS  
Stores Supplied on Short Notice.  
New Goods by every steamer. Orders  
from the other Islands faithfully  
executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER  
WORKS CO., Ltd.

Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.  
HOLLISTER & CO., Agents.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.

MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
made to order

Only the highest grade of RED RUB-  
BER is used in the Stamp made by  
the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

## ANOTHER CASE

### Structure on Maunakea Street Burned.

Board of Health Meets Cabinet and  
Citizens Adopt Measures for  
Removing People.

\*\*\*\*\*  
ONE DEATH YESTERDAY.  
Wong Hing, Chinese male,  
age 37 years; found dead at 7:30  
yesterday morning over the  
store at 215½ Maunakea street.  
No postmortem held, as he was  
at once pronounced a victim of  
bubonic plague and sent to the  
crematory. Drs. Pratt and  
Howard diagnosed the case.  
\*\*\*\*\*

As soon as the Board of Health could  
be notified of the death of Wong Hing,  
an order was issued for the destruction  
of the entire premises which were de-  
clared to be infected. There were  
eight shops in the ground floor of the  
building facing on Maunakea street. On  
Pauahi street a low two-story struc-  
ture, a yoshiwara, was also included in  
the order. An area covering 105 feet  
on Maunakea street, seventy-eight feet  
on Pauahi street, and extending back  
half-way into the interior of the block  
was thus placed under the ban.

The appraising committee, consisting  
of Messrs. Ripley, Ouderkirk and Wil-  
helm, accompanied President Cooper and  
the members of the Board to the in-  
fected locality and made estimates of  
the value represented in the old  
frame structures. Several drays were  
placed at the disposal of the store-  
keepers and the store contents were  
moved down on Pauahi street toward  
the Nuanu stream. The room in  
which the man died was not touched,  
everything within it being left for the  
flames to destroy.

Before the body of the Chinese was  
found there had been five of his coun-  
trymen living in the same room. After  
locating the body, the inspectors were  
unable to find more than three of  
them. The entire district was energet-  
ically searched for the other two,  
but up to a late hour last night neither  
one had been apprehended.

As on the previous day, the premises  
to be burned were surrounded by sev-  
eral streams of water, the entire Fire  
Department being out to prevent the  
flames spreading beyond the mapped-  
out section. Police ropes were  
stretched across every street leading to  
the scene of the fire and extra guards  
placed on sentinel duty within the  
quarantine line.

#### The Second Fire Started.

Both the Chinese and Japanese ten-  
ants moved with a surprising alac-  
rity in leaving the building, and shortly  
before 12 o'clock the torch was applied  
in the infected room. The flames  
spread quickly, urged on by the kero-  
sene oil which had been liberally  
poured into every part of the buildings.  
For a while dense clouds of pungent  
black smoke rolled out from under the  
eaves, as the corrugated iron roofing  
had not this time been removed. A  
southerly wind shot the flames far out  
into the street, and despite the amount  
of water thrown upon the chemical en-  
gine house across the street from the  
fire, the doors were so blistered that  
the paint scaled off in large patches.  
The firemen easily confined the fire  
within the prescribed limits, front and  
rear. The conflagration was much  
fiercer than the one on Nuanu street,  
but having become accustomed to the  
manner of fighting it and keeping it in  
certain limits, the fire was much more  
satisfactory than the first, as every  
piece of timber was burned completely.

On all the surrounding buildings  
were groups of Japanese and Chinese  
armed with brooms and shovels to  
prevent burning sparks from setting  
fire to their habitations. No other  
fires were started, and at 5 o'clock most  
of the fire apparatus was called off and  
sent back to their respective stations.

During the fiercest part of the con-  
flagration, Chief Hunt started through  
an alleyway on Maunakea street to go  
to the rear. As he neared the end of  
the passageway, a burning porch,  
which projected from the burning  
building, suddenly gave way, and a lot  
of blazing lumber was precipitated di-  
rectly upon him, momentarily pin-  
ning him beneath the debris. The  
Chief shook himself free of the mass  
and limped to the rear, where he was  
assisted to a Chinese livery stable. The  
blow upon his head stunned him and  
he was dazed for some time after the  
accident occurred. His right knee was  
struck forcibly and his trousers were  
torn. The most serious injury was re-  
ceived on the left instep. The Chief  
would not leave his post of duty, and  
went about the scene in his fire buggy,  
directing operations. Those who wit-  
nessed the accident say it was a stroke  
of luck that the Chief was not killed.

The unburnt debris on the Nuanu  
street section which was burnt Sun-  
day has been piled up in great heaps  
and will probably be burned again to-  
day in order to thoroughly dispose of  
the mass.

The people who dwell in the section  
in which Wong Hing died were re-  
moved to the new quarantine district  
in Kakaako, but those who were living  
in the sections immediately surround-

ing the infected quarters were allowed  
to go elsewhere in the district, al-  
though the entire structure was  
burned as "infected premises."

#### Deaths and Suspects.

A death was reported from the Gov-  
ernment wash-house early yesterday  
morning. A physician was immedi-  
ately despatched to the scene, but no body  
was found in the house. The only in-  
mates found were four or five Chin-  
amen, who were asleep. The others had  
decamped earlier in the night, and  
their sudden flight was the cause of  
witnesses suspecting that something  
was wrong and a report was tele-  
phoned in to the Health Office at once.  
No amount of questioning could elicit  
any information as to the whereabouts  
of the body, and it was not until yester-  
day forenoon that the body was  
discovered in a swamp near by. An  
examination by Dr. Garvin showed the  
man had died of pneumonia.

Many cases of sickness were visited  
by the physicians, but no other cases  
of plague were discovered. A report  
came into the office at 8 o'clock that  
a plague death had occurred on Here-  
tania near Nuanu, but after examina-  
tion a burial certificate was issued.

#### The Board Meets Citizens.

An important Board of Health meet-  
ing was called for last evening at 7:30  
p. m., at which President Dole, Minister  
Mott-Smith and Minister Young of the  
cabinet were present by invitation.  
There were also present Messrs. F. M.  
Hatch, L. A. Thurston, C. Bolte, A. W.  
Carter, Geo. R. Carter, Armstrong  
Smith and Dr. Pratt. Of the Board of  
Health there were present Drs. Day,  
Wood and Emerson and Geo. W. Smith,  
who acted as chairman of the meeting.  
Vice President Cooper, who was too ex-  
hausted, failed to attend.

Mr. Smith in calling the meeting to  
order, announced the purposes of it as  
follows:

"The meeting has been called pri-  
marily to consult with the Cabinet on  
the Chinatown question. The Board of  
Health is undertaking a great respon-  
sibility in the destruction of buildings  
in Chinatown, especially in view of the  
fact that the whole of the Chinatown  
district is infected and will have to be  
destroyed."

"What the Board of Health especially  
wants is the support of the Government  
and of the people. We want to be sure  
of that support. We may be laying  
ourselves liable, individually and col-  
lectively, to damages, and therefore we  
want the support of the government."

President Dole: "How many people  
are there?"

Mr. Smith: "I don't know exactly.  
I think there are ten to twenty thou-  
sand natives, Chinese and Japanese  
there."

Dr. Wood: "Where cases have brok-  
en out, I certainly know the habita-  
tions are infected. If any one will take  
the trouble to go through there and see  
the narrow passageways with house  
floors directly on the ground, one can  
readily see how infection passes. When  
we have burned down buildings, where  
cases of plague have occurred, still we  
may not have reached the limit of  
the infection in that manner. We find  
that the infection was carried across  
Nuanu street from Ah's to the place  
where two cases occurred, and which  
caused the burning of two places  
yesterday. The physicians are con-  
vinced it was carried across the street  
by rats."

Much discussion was brought about  
by reference to the quarantine of per-  
sons at Kakaako, Minister Young stat-  
ing that it was unsafe from a sanitary  
standpoint for so many people being  
housed here. It was finally decided  
that tracts of land at Kalihi or behind  
the leper receiving station were fit  
places for constructing barracks to ac-  
commodate from 500 to 2000 persons.

The medical members of the Board  
stated that the burning of a structure  
here and there in Chinatown would not  
eradicate the disease, nor would isolat-  
ing each block and throwing guards  
around it be of any benefit. The dis-  
trict, they maintained, was infected  
through and through, and an absolute-  
ly new and clean place was necessary  
to put them all in. After their removal  
the district should then be burned as  
quickly as possible in order to stamp  
out the plague.

To sum up the proceedings, so that  
the community should know definitely  
what the Board of Health intended to  
pursue as a policy, Mr. L. A. Thurston  
offered the following resolution:

"It is the sense of this meeting that  
it is sound policy to remove to quaran-  
tine as rapidly as practicable, the resi-  
dents of the Chinatown district and to  
take any and every step, without limit,  
necessary to stamp out the plague, in-  
cluding the destruction of buildings and  
other property."

This resolution was carried unani-  
mously.

President Dole asked if the whole of  
Chinatown had to be destroyed. The  
Board stated it was their opinion that  
it should be entirely wiped out.

Dr. Day offered the following motion:  
"I move that the Chinese appoint a  
committee of citizens to select and ac-  
quire a suitable locality for a detention  
camp for persons now resident in Chi-  
natown or other quarantined districts, and  
to erect buildings for the accom-  
modation of such persons as they shall  
be advised as to number by the Board  
of Health."

"I move that the chairman appoint a  
and let this be the means that we now  
take for combating the plague."

After considerable discussion the  
Board adopted the motion.  
The chairman appointed as a citi-  
zen's committee to look up a suitable  
site for a quarantine station, Minister  
Jas. Young, Geo. R. Carter, C. Bolte,  
Jas. Kennedy, C. B. Ripley, Dr. Her-  
bert, and one other. L. A. Thurston  
was also added to the committee in  
place of Geo. R. Carter, who asked to  
be relieved of the extra duty.

Minister Young has requested the  
members of the committee to meet  
him at his office in the Executive  
Building at 9 o'clock this morning.

## KOHALA XMAS

### New Method of Viewing Festivities.

Doings at the Seminary--The Foreign  
Church--Dinner at Hind's--  
An Aeronaut's Trip.

Editor Advertiser: Poised in a bal-  
loon at an altitude of 500 to 1,000 feet  
above the courthouse in Kapaau, and  
provided with a good telescope, an  
audiophone, an X-ray apparatus and  
an electric instrument, let us observe  
some of the more interesting events  
that occur within our range of vision  
for a few days. Our ascent is made  
after lamp-light, on the evening of  
Friday, December 22d.

Having brought our rapidly rising  
airship to a halt, the tick-tick of the  
electric apparatus leads us to turn our  
attention toward the Kohala Semi-  
nary. But it is dark, and, moreover,  
we are not able to see through an iron  
roof. This is where our X-ray comes  
in. The majority of the girls, it ap-  
pears, are about to disband for the  
holiday season, and as Santa Claus  
wishes to meet them before they do so,  
he has made an appointment for this  
evening, and appropriate exercises  
have been prepared for the occasion.

A goodly number of guests are pres-  
ent and at the close of the exercises  
the candles in the tree over in the cor-  
ner are lighted and the principal an-  
nounces that Santa Claus is expected  
to come from Mahukona, and they  
must wait until he arrives. We begin  
to think he might have had the grace  
to come a little earlier, though we  
have more than a private suspicion  
that the principal has made use of a  
polite fiction. But, whoop! there  
the old man is at the door, and what  
a prolonged shout and scream greet  
him as he prances in and among them  
with his pack slung over his shoulder.  
Did ever you see such a phizmahogany  
on anyone claiming to be Santa Claus?  
What wonder that two or three young-  
sters are unable to conceal their mis-  
trust and real fright. But amidst much  
merry-making he distributes his wares  
and departs.

This is quite a novel sensation, being  
up here in a balloon, and we will not  
be in a hurry to go down. The tel-  
litate click-click on Saturday evening  
sets us again on the alert and the in-  
dicators point to the same locality as  
before. This time it is the Sunday  
school of the Union Church (foreign)  
that is on exhibition. And, by the way,  
if you want to see a live church in a  
bright, cheerful little audience room,  
and a nice Sunday school, just drop  
in on Sunday, sit through the sermon  
and see if you don't go away feeling  
glad you came.

But let's turn our X-ray on this in-  
teresting little entertainment again.  
After various other recitations, a little  
maid of possibly 10 years of age is in-  
troduced as a recent arrival from  
Deutschland, and invited to tell of her  
own country and the impression made  
on her mind by new scenes. She does  
it all very creditably, ending with a  
song. She has related the tale of the  
Dutch Santa Claus and the Christmas  
tree that walks out from the woods.  
The doors are slid apart, and lo! what  
novelty is this? A tree walks in and  
through a hole out in the side of its  
ample trunk peers the venerable Dutch  
Santa Claus. His tongue has not en-  
tirely mastered the intricacies of the  
new lingo, but this, together with the  
originality of some of his comments  
as he distributes his Christmas goods,  
adds to the merriment.

On Sunday evening we find our at-  
tention divided between two points.  
There is the Chinese Church, crowded  
full; on the platform there is a heavily  
loaded tree and cases containing the  
overflow of fruitage are about its base.  
All is quiet and orderly. Large classes  
of Chinese boys and girls of all ages  
come forward in turn and recite their  
long lessons in sing-song Chinese, or,  
to our ears, more musical English song,  
the exercises being ably conducted by  
Miss Whiteman with the aid of the  
Chinese assistant.

Look at some of those little fellows,  
knee-high to a grasshopper, going  
through their performances as sedate-  
ly and correctly as their elders, on  
whom they keep a steady eye. My!  
how can their little brains endure the  
torment of committing so much to mem-  
ory? There is nothing that strikes one  
as being particularly "unsuited" in  
these exercises, but when they are  
over and the tree is stripped of its  
load, Hi! Chee! what a bedlam of  
whistles and trumpets and rattles! Did  
ever you hear such a performance on  
Sunday? Why, every child must have  
one!

At the Japanese Church, in the  
meantime, the celebration appears to  
have taken on a more boisterous char-  
acter, and a bystander remarks that  
they have much yet to learn. Santa  
Claus, with his head and face com-  
pletely hidden in something that takes  
the place of a hood, or mantle, passes  
among the people attended by a serv-  
ant. Or is it the other way about?  
Which is which? The blankets have  
not been quite as warm as they might  
have been, up here in this wickerwork  
basket, and on Monday morning we  
are astir a little early. Fetch on that  
X-ray and let's see what's all this go-  
ing on at the old Mission homestead.  
To judge from the number of people  
seated about that long breakfast table,

it must be a regular boarding-house.  
Now they have all gone out on the  
veranda and appear to be on the qui-  
vive of expectancy for something.  
Ha! ha! no wonder! Look at that  
wagon driving in at the gate, piled full  
of stuff, with the genuine old Santa  
Claus sitting in the midst, flourishing  
his whip, and Mrs. Santa Claus be-  
side him ringing a bell. That is the  
best get-up ever seen yet; so, at least,  
says one of the older residents; so it  
must be so. Someone observes that  
they are the "bridegroom and bride."  
Well, we won't say it isn't, but if it's  
so, that old duffer has either been mar-  
ried a dozen times before, or else he's  
been mightily slow getting about it.  
Why, he's the original Santa Claus,  
gnarled and knotted and corporeous-  
looking, and that wife o' his'n, by the  
look of her smooth frontpiece and  
clear complexion, is fit to be his grand-  
daughter. Gracious, what a lot of  
trunk he pulls out of that cart; and  
everyone of that large crowd, includ-  
ing servants and their children, has  
something two or three times over. It  
is, by all odds, bound to be the jolliest  
thing of the season.

At 2 p. m. our electric apparatus  
again prompts us to look overhead.  
The X-ray is soon adjusted and the re-  
sults of the audiophone of Mr. and  
Mrs. John Hind. There is quite a col-  
lection of people there, whose faces  
would indicate that they are on very  
good terms with the world; evidently  
a dinner party, for there is a long ta-  
ble set in the dining-room. But look  
at those children, not very far short  
of a score, of all ages, from three or  
four months to about ten years, all  
related to one another, and we know  
that two or three are absent. Talk of  
"hooulu lahui!" His Majesty Kala-  
kama, in his day, adopted or coined  
that phrase as his motto for political  
effect, but in practice did his best to  
decimate the population. These peo-  
ple talk it less, but establish good  
homes. But what in the world will  
they do with all those children at the  
table? Ah! they have solved the prob-  
lem now, as on previous occasions.  
There is a low table set especially for  
them on the veranda, and servants to  
wait on them. Now see them go for the  
soda water! One, two, three hot-  
ties, one after another. Where do they  
put it all and find room for the solids?  
Thank fortune, there's no "stiek"  
in it, or they'd be all lying under the  
table inside of ten minutes.

The sun has now nearly touched the  
western horizon, and we have been up  
here in this balloon about seventy-two  
hours—long enough for one time.  
What do you say to going downstairs  
and seeing how it feels to tread on  
"terrible infirmity" once more?

#### AERONAUT.

#### LATE LAHAINA NOTES.

Wreck of Kilohana Moved--Death of  
Mr. Charles Gohier.

Lahaina has had the first good rain  
in many months. It began raining ear-  
ly on Saturday morning and continued  
until noon, much to the delight of all.  
Late on Friday afternoon it gave prom-  
ise of a real old-fashioned kona, but  
the storm failed to materialize al-  
though the surf ran high throughout  
the day. During Saturday the wreck of  
the Kilohana rolled and pitched to an  
extent that drove her at least one  
hundred feet further upon the reef. A  
few hours more would have broken her  
up, but she now stands high out of the  
water.

A telephone message came from Wai-  
luku, Dec. 30th, stating that Charles  
Gohier had died at Malulani hospi-  
tal. His many friends here were grieved  
to learn of his death. Mr. Gohier  
was for many years head overseer for  
the Pioneer Mill Co., which position he  
held until the Maunalei plantation was  
started, where he expected to take a  
similar position. He only remained  
there a short time, however, when he  
was taken ill and rapidly declined.  
The body was brought overland this  
afternoon and will be buried at Lahai-  
na.

#### Claimed He Was Clubbed.

There was quite a disturbance at the  
corner of Fort and Hotel streets at  
about 11:15 last night. A drunken  
man, named Wm. Henry Wilkin, had  
been making himself so obnoxious to  
patrons of a nearby saloon that he was  
given in charge of two constables, one  
of whom stood by his prisoner, while  
the other telephoned for the patrol  
wagon. Failing to obtain the vehicle,  
the two officers started to walk their  
man to the station-house, but just after  
turning the corner of Hotel and Bethel  
streets the man began a series of loud  
cries, which brought a crowd on the  
run from all directions. Two mounted  
patrolmen kept the crowd back, and  
the man was hastily placed in the pa-  
trol wagon, which at that moment  
drove up. On arrival at the station-  
house he was bleeding profusely from  
a wound on the head, and several by-  
standers stated that the officers clubbed  
their man without reason, though the  
officers declare that his injury was  
caused through falling heavily on his  
face while being conveyed to the sta-  
tion.

Port Surveyor Stratmeyer is once  
again short of guards, through the ac-  
tion of the Police Department in recall-  
ing several officers loaned for customs  
guard duty.

## MAUI E DGET

### Murder of a Japanese at Halawa.

Holiday Games of Base Ball and  
Polo--Two Quiet Weddings  
--Other Items.

MAUI, Dec. 30, 1899.—At noon  
Thursday, the 28th, Ogata, the Japan-  
ese cook of Surveyor E. L. Vander  
Nailien, was found murdered in the  
cook-house of the latter's residence at  
Halawa, Huelo. The Japanese's face  
was badly beaten and crushed, show-  
ing nine wounds; and his throat was  
cut from one ear to the other. Dr. Mc-  
Conkey of Pala was summoned and it  
was determined that Ogata had been  
dead at least forty-eight hours  
and, therefore, the murder must have  
been committed some time during  
Tuesday night, the 26th. It was upon  
that evening he was last seen alive.

Mr. Vander Nailien was absent at  
Spreckelsville at the time the crime  
was supposed to have been committed.  
Ogata was the chief witness of Yama-  
moto, the former cook of Mr. Vander  
Nailien, who is to be tried next Fri-  
day, charged with cutting a native,  
William Paahao, on the hand and wrist  
with a knife. Some slight suspicion is  
thrown upon Paahao. However, the  
police are inclined to think that some  
Japanese enemy has done the deed. No  
arrests have been made as yet.

The Huelo region was formerly the  
most quiet locality on Maui, but since  
the beginning of the construction of  
the new H. C. Co.'s ditch five hundred  
or more Japanese and Chinese labor-  
ers have been gathered there engaged  
in digging the new waterway. Among  
these laborers are quite a number of  
desperate characters, and this is the  
third serious crime committed there  
within less than a month.

#### Baseball and Polo.

During the 25th there was a match  
game of baseball played at Lahaina be-  
tween the local club and the Wailuku  
nine. The contest was witnessed by  
more than 200 people and resulted in  
the score of 31 to 14 in favor of the  
Wailuku boys. William Kalakini was  
the captain of the Lahaina nine and  
William Cornwell, Jr., managed the  
Wailuku association in the absence of  
Dr. Boote, who was unable to play on  
account of sickness.

Another baseball game was played  
several days ago at Kahului between  
the sailors of the U. S. S. Pathfinder  
and a nine from Spreckelsville under  
the direction of L. C. Crook. The  
sailors were vanquished by a score of  
21 to 17. The Wailuku club will play  
the sailors of the Pathfinder on New  
Year's day, weather permitting.  
During Christmas afternoon a very  
lively polo game was played on the  
Sunnyside grounds, at Pala. Three  
teams competed. No. 1—Messrs. F. F.  
Baldwin, S. E. Kalama and S. Crook.  
No. 2—Messrs. L. O. Templey, D. C.  
Lindsay and A. A. A. No. 3—  
Messrs. H. B. Baldwin, W. O. Allen  
and Frank A. A.

#### Two Quiet Weddings.

At 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the  
30th ult. Miss Blanche Ella Allen, the  
daughter of Mr. F. C. Allen, the pay-  
master of Spreckelsville plantation, was  
married to Mr. Walter A. Lowrie,  
the son of Mr. W. J. Lowrie, the man-  
ager of the Hawaiian Commercial Co.  
The ceremony took place at the Spreck-  
elsville residence of the bride's par-  
ents and was performed by Dr. E. G.  
Beckwith of Pala. Miss Clara Lowrie,  
sister of the bridegroom, was maid of  
honor and a brother of the bride was  
best man.

On the same day A. H. Landgraf, a  
well-known luna of Pala plantation,  
was married to Miss K. Louise Ech-  
ardt, the daughter of Max. Echardt,  
the Wailuku watchmaker. The cere-  
mony took place at the residence of  
the bride's parents.

#### Other Items.

During the evening of the 28th a  
Christmas tree was given to the Sun-  
day school children of the Pala For-  
eign Church. It was a most success-  
ful entertainment, there being more  
adults present than little ones. David  
Fleming acted the part of Santa Claus  
and came down through the chimney  
of a mock fireplace.

#### Marine News and Weather.

KAHULUI.—Arrived, Dec. 28, strmr.  
Kaulani, 9 days from San Francisco,  
with a cargo of grain and lime for H.  
C. Co., Pala Plantation Co. and Haku  
Sugar Co. The Kaulani is the new  
223-ton steamer built for the Wilder  
S. S. Co. Departed, Dec. 29, strmr. S. E.  
Sander, Sension, for Port Townsend in  
ballast. The schooner Metha Nelson  
is off Kihel with a cargo of lumber.  
The U. S. S. Pathfinder is making a  
most careful and accurate survey of  
Kahului harbor. She will be engaged  
for three weeks upon the task and will  
therefore remain one week longer.

Weather.—During yesterday and to-  
day a Kona wind has been blowing,  
bringing rain to Wailuku, Kahului,  
Spreckelsville and Kula.



## THREE DEAD YESTERDAY

Board Takes Vigorous Action.

## BURNS THREE BUILDINGS

The Health Authorities Decide to Condemn Infected Portions of Chinatown.

(From Monday's Daily.)

### THE DEATH LIST.

Ab Pow, male Chinese, 24 years old; died of bubonic plague yesterday morning at 327½ Nuananu street; cremated without having postmortem examination. This death occurred upstairs next door to the room where the Chinese who died in front of the Chinese hospital lay sick.

Quong You Quan, male Chinese, aged 25 years; died on King street near River street on premises occupied by Sam Keet; died yesterday forenoon; post-mortem examination by Dr. Hoffmann showed death caused by bubonic plague.

Kou Wai, male Chinese, about 40 years old; visited Saturday evening by Drs. Pratt and Scaparoni at a shack behind what is called the Kobyashi Hotel. The Chinaman had been ailing since Friday. Died at Chinese Hospital at 8 o'clock last evening. Pronounced bubonic victim. Case reported by Will Crawford.

The first death as given above, was decided by the Board of Health yesterday morning as sufficient cause for the work of purifying Chinatown by fire to begin immediately. The young Chinaman was an employee at Bow Wai Kee's tailor shop at number 327½ Nuananu street opposite Panahi and next door to number 327½ where a death indirectly occurred on Wednesday last. The sick man was first seen on Saturday night and reported to the Board of Health. A physician was at once sent to the house and the case was pronounced "suspicious." Yesterday morning it was decided to remove the man to the Kakaako pest hospital, but before this could be done the man was dead, and pronounced as a "bubonic death" by Drs. Garvin, Bowman and Carmichael. On Saturday morning the man was out on the street and bought some rice and other food stuffs.

### The Board Takes Action.

President Cooper immediately called up his colleagues of the Board of Health, and the condemnation of the Nuananu street property where the deaths occurred was ordered forthwith. President Cooper at once repaired to Nuananu street in company with Drs. Wood and Day and Geo. W. Smith, of the Board, Chief Hunt of the Fire Department, Marshal Brown, Deputy Marshal Chillingworth, Hon. L. A. Thurston, Architect Ripley of the Sanitary Committee, Drs. Pratt, Herbert and Burgess.

The property in which the two deaths occurred, belongs to the estate of Silveira of San Francisco, Grinbaum & Co. of this city being the agents. Mr. Boite was telephoned for, and informed of the condemnation proceedings. He acquiesced at once, and the Chinese tenants from number 329 to 433 inclusive on Nuananu street, covering a frontage of 137 feet were ordered to vacate the premises at once, taking with them their store goods and family utensils.

Five large drays backed up to the curbing and the work of removal and demolition commenced. Extra military guards were thrown about the infected premises to prevent either persons or goods being sent away. The stores included in the condemnation order, beginning at number 329½, next to Ahlo's premises, were: Wing Koi Seong, tailor; Japanese barber shop; Wing Tai & Co., shoe store; Hin Cheong & Co., shoe store; Bow Wai Kee, merchant tailor, infected house; Young Wo, dress maker, infected premises; You Wai; Sing Chow, tailor; Fook Tai, tailor; Wing Kee, tailor; Chun Hoy, watchmaker; Fui Kee, tailor; Severin's old photograph gallery, over Tai Kee's store. There were nearly 85 Chinese and Japanese men, women and children living in and behind the stores; the sleeping quarters numbering thirty-six rooms and mostly directly over the places of business.

### The Order For Exodus.

When President Cooper's order to vacate was interpreted to the tenants, a cry of dismay and a look of consternation spread through the infected section. There was no time to be lost,

however, and the orders were positive: to given that they pack up their belongings without delay.

Messrs. Ripley, Oshinsky and Will Boite were a committee of three appointed by President Cooper to appraise the buildings and contents, and make a report thereon as soon as practicable. These gentlemen made a very careful inspection of the entire premises inside and out, but what conclusions were agreed upon have not been made public.

Hon. L. A. Thurston was sent by President Cooper and asked to volunteer to take charge of the buildings to be prepared at the Kakaako pest hospital to quarantine the people of the condemned section. Mr. Thurston at once proceeded to make the necessary preparations to receive them. He secured the assistance of Mr. J. L. McComb, C. B. Ripley, Jno. A. Mohrman, Alex. Robertson and Mr. Pratt who volunteered for the purpose. The Rifle Range proved entirely too small and some of the buildings in the Kakaako warehouses were appropriated, cleaned out, and matings laid on the floor. Cooking apparatus and blankets were provided. At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon there were transferred forty-two Chinese men and one woman; sixteen Japanese men, ten women and seven children; one Hawaiian man, four women and a boy, making eighty-two in all.

At 12 o'clock the occupants began packing and piling up their goods on the sidewalks and into the drays, working fast and nervously and casting many longing glances at many of the trumpery ornaments, which the inspectors refused to allow to be put into their belongings. Bots of cloth, big boxes of shoes, hundreds of boxes of cigars and every description of general merchandise, were piled into the drays and by 1:30 p. m. the procession of loaded wagons started for Kakaako, the Chinamen meekly submitting to the carrying away of their possessions. At number 327½ and number 327½, the Chinese were prohibited from removing anything whatever.

President Cooper personally supervised the entire removal of goods, and he had Colonel Jones assume charge of the placing of new sentinels, entirely around the entire section. After the first dray loads were removed it was deemed that quicker action be taken, in order the fire might be begun and finished entirely during the day and before night set in. Then commenced a scene of indescribable confusion. The tenants ran hither and thither, gesticulating, shouting, nervously tugging at boxes too heavy for easy carriage, some picking up a small fan or a plate and running down Panahi street to deposit their burdens, making three trips where one would have sufficed. From narrow alleyways little Japanese with their wits lost in the excitement rushed out of alleyways, with overweighted satchels, tin pails, balancing lamps, jostling one another, and working themselves into a feverish frenzy. Hawaiians came forth from the inner regions of the block, carrying guitars, pot bowls and bundles of clothing. For a while Nuananu street presented a scene of confusion and uproar which put a humorous phase upon the seriousness of the occasion; for the Board had decided that the die should be cast and a complete job made in this first purification of Chinatown by fire. Mr. Boite, for Grinbaum & Co., said he agreed entirely with the Board of Health that all the buildings should be entirely destroyed, stating however, that he would have to make a claim on behalf of Silveira, for whatever the owner was legally entitled to. He was informed that was a matter which would be settled later. The buildings were mostly under lease to L. Ahlo, who made no objection to their destruction.

Chief Hunt of the Fire Department was early on the scene, and by 2 o'clock nearly all the available fire apparatus was stationed around the four sides of the square, there being put into service, three engines, three hose wagons, and one chemical, the old hook and ladder truck was also placed in commission for the occasion. Hoses lengths were stretched along Nuananu street, and to the rear of the doomed buildings from Hotel, Fort and Berran streets through the alleyways. At this juncture it was decided that even the occupants of the buildings on each side of the condemned structures would have to move out as there was considerable danger of the fire spreading to those structures. These hitherto serene Celestials became almost panic-stricken in their desire to remove their goods to places of safety, and this new work was accomplished in a half hour.

Police ropes had been stretched across all the street approaches to Nuananu street, against which many hundreds were gathered craning their necks to witness the first official fire during the present crisis. The military guards were hard pressed, but officers were present to keep a careful watch during the quarantine and Colonel Jones was on the ground to give the matter personal supervision. Despite the seemingly harsh measures

(Continued on Page 3.)

## A BOY KILLED

Young Joe Borgess Shot Accidentally.

The Affair Occurred at Pauoa, and Jacinto Banavitz Takes the Blame.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.) Jacinto Banavitz, about 20 years old, living at Pauoa, appeared at police headquarters late yesterday afternoon, and gave himself into the custody of the officers. He said he had accidentally shot and killed a boy named Joe Borgess, a Portuguese, 8 or 10 years old, about half an hour before.

Banavitz was pale and under considerable nervous strain, as he gave details of the killing to Deputy Marshal Chillingworth. The young man said he had borrowed a shotgun and was on his way to Pauoa to shoot mynah birds when the unfortunate accident occurred. He said several boys started to follow him, as he was walking along the road, and, feeling annoyed over their presence at his heels, Banavitz turned to warn them to keep away. As he did so, the gun, which he carried under his left arm, with the barrel pointing downward and in front of him, was in some manner discharged. The full charge of bird-shot took effect in young Borgess' head, the entire upper portion of the skull being carried away, and the little fellow falling dead in his tracks.

Banavitz immediately returned to the city and reported the affair at the police station. After taking Banavitz's statement, Deputy Marshal Chillingworth went out to the scene of the shooting. He found that the body of the dead boy had been removed to the family home, about 500 yards distant from the spot where the accident had occurred. The boy's father had been informed of the shooting as he was on his way home from work in the city, and was overcome with grief. The home presented a sad scene upon the arrival of Deputy Marshal Chillingworth, the parents and brothers and sisters being gathered around the form of the little boy, weeping bitterly. The mother was too hysterical to give any information to the officer, but other persons corroborated substantially the story told by Banavitz.

A coroner's jury was impaneled by Deputy Marshal Chillingworth, composed of the following persons: Sam Kinney, Frank Foster, Rudolph Duncan, W. S. Withers, Fred Weed and Ruby Dexter. The jury viewed the remains at Pauoa, and at noon today will hold an inquest. Several witnesses, principally boys who were with young Borgess at the time of the shooting, will be examined.

### SPRECKELSVILLE NEWS.

The Lowrie-Allen Wedding A New Plantation Hospital.

Christmas passed off very quietly on the big plantation, but a lively time is in prospect for New Year's eve. On Saturday, December 26th, at the home of the bride, the nuptial ceremony will be celebrated between Miss Blanche Allen and Walter J. Lowrie, the son of the manager. Both are more than ordinarily popular, and their wide circle of friends look forward to giving them a great send-off. The same evening the happy couple will leave for a honeymoon trip to the Coast per Claudi, via Honolulu, and all hope they will have a thoroughly enjoyable voyage both on this occasion and through a long life together afterward.

The Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company have recently built and furnished a large hospital for their sick employees and this was opened last week with a first installment of patients, who at present are all Japanese. A large proportion of these new men have a spell of sickness, owing to the change of climate and surroundings, before they become properly acclimated. Their principal need at this time is good food and careful nursing, as well as medicine. The plantation authorities have started the hospital to secure them these comforts.

Dr. Sabey is in almost constant attendance, and an efficient staff of nurses has been engaged, under the superintendence of Mrs. C. Lennox, a Japanese lady who has had considerable missionary nursing experience amongst her country-people in these islands. The company has been very liberal in equipping this large institution, and provision has been made for the employees of all nationalities to be taken care of in case of illness or accident. A splendid site for the building was selected, and already, after only ten days, a first batch of seven convalescents has been returned to their quarters with a new lease of life. They are very grateful for the kindness shown them.

Other very extensive and expensive improvements, particulars of which will be given in future notes, are in hand or in immediate prospect; and this plantation bids fair to become the most extensive sugar enterprise in the islands, if not in the world.

HE ONLY REPEATS WHAT HAS BEEN SAID AROUND THE GLOBE.

It has been demonstrated repeatedly in every State in the Union and in many foreign countries that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a certain preventive and cure for croup. It has become the universal remedy for that disease. M. V. Fisher of Liberty, W. Va., only repeats what has been said around the globe when he writes: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for several years and always with perfect success. We believe that it is not only the best cure for croup, but that it is a sure cure for croup. It has saved the lives of our children a number of times." This remedy is for sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

## Rheumatism

A slight indefinite pain in the joints is the first sign of Rheumatism. When you feel this warning sign take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and the progress of the disease will be arrested. This remedy acts directly on the blood and nerves and has cured hundreds of cases of rheumatism that have been declared hopeless by physicians.

See that the full name is on every package:

## Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

Mrs. Mary Bixton, of Barryville, Sullivan Co., N.Y. She says:

"About two years ago I had a severe attack of rheumatism. I suffered acute pain and much inconvenience. Physicians were unable to check the disease, and I was directed to a similar case, which was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. My son bought me some of the pills and the first box did me so much good that I procured another box and those two boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cured me."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' Dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50c. a box or six boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N.Y.

## For Holiday Presents!

The Latest Style . . .

RUBBER TIRED

Surreys

AND

Phaetons.



Fine Line of . . .

Single and Double HARNESS.

We have just received a large invoice of these Goods, which will be sold at low rates to suit the times.

It will be to your advantage to inspect our stock before buying elsewhere.

## G. SCHUMAN.

HONOLULU STOCK-YARDS CO., LIMITED.

General Commission Merchants

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS

Live Stock, Fowls, Feed and Vehicles



Bought, sold and exchanged on commission.

Stock for breeding purposes a specialty.

Parties desiring to buy or sell anything in our lines would do well to consult us. Any information relating to same will be freely given.

Correspondence solicited.

G. N. WILCOX, President.

R. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer.

J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.

T. MAY, Auditor.

## PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

## Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

## DON'T Spend Your Money ABROAD!

You are making it here.

We beg to announce to the public that we are making great preparations for the coming Holiday season, and will have a large stock of Well-Selected Goods from the principal factories of the world. Our buying is done by a concern who have had many years' experience in this business and control the largest trade on the Pacific Coast. We promise our patrons that many new articles in our lines that will be shown in San Francisco can be found in our store. Our stock will comprise

STERLING SILVER, FINE PLATED WARE, HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR SPOONS (New Designs), HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR CHINA (Something New), RICH CUT GLASS, FINE BOHEMIAN GLASS, FRENCH CHINA, GERMAN CHINA, ENGLISH CHINA, FIGURES, BRONZES, ORNAMENTS, JARDINIERS, LAMPS, And Many Novelties.

\*\*\*\*\*

All goods sent out as presents will be prepared in a separate department, where they will be put up in the best of style, using fine boxes, paper, etc.

\*\*\*\*\*

Our Holiday Season will open about the middle of November, which will give our friends on the other Islands ample opportunity. You will be able to get more presents this year because our prices are right.

\*\*\*\*\*

Special care given to mail orders.

W. W. DIMOND & CO. LIMITED.

King Street.

Merchant street entrance next to the Postoffice through our Arcade.

## Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. IS WARRANTED TO CLEANSE THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure. Cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Back and Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatism. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 50, each, and in cases containing six times the quantity. It is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDERS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

### CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NOSE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd HONOLULU.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co. The Waiwala Agricultural Co., Ltd. The Kohala Sugar Co. The Waimea Sugar Mill Co. The Koloa Agricultural Co. The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo. The Standard Oil Co. The George F. Blake Steam Pumps. Weston's Centrifugals. The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston. The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn. The Alliance Assurance Co., of Boston.



## THREE DEAD YESTERDAY

(Continued from Page 2)

which were forced by circumstances upon the Board of Health to inflict, yet the tenants were obedient in nearly all cases in obeying the orders and wishes of the various members of the Board. While inspecting the premises of Kai Kee, Dr. Wood made a visit to Severin's photograph parlors and discovered on the floor of the receiving room, a dead rat which was at once sent to Dr. Hoffman for examination. This discovery was sufficient for the Board to decide that the photograph gallery was infected as well, and nothing was allowed to be taken out except the camera, although the contents were very valuable.

## Work of Destruction Begins.

At 2 o'clock the first work of destruction began by the removal of a house connecting bridge between the Silivera and Ahlo premises. The firemen cut this connecting link away and then several cans of kerosene oil were poured into the upstairs rooms of Nos. 325, 326 and 327, and all was ready for the match.

President Cooper sent word to Chief Hunt at 3:20 p. m. that everything was up to the Fire Department. By a curious coincidence Chief Hunt at 3:27 p. m. shouted to the foreman, who was upstairs in the premises numbered 327, to start the fire. The match was applied, and within a few seconds the room was entirely ablaze. Within two minutes the flames were leaping through the rafterwood roof, from which the corrugated iron roofing had already been removed. The fire spread quickly toward both ends of the doomed structure, and began eating its way toward the rear. The scene on Nuuanu street was fine. Two streams of water were played on the buildings across the street and onto the structures adjoining the infected premises. The flames quickly destroyed the stores in the central part, and then began working fast toward the rear. Behind No. 325 was a large two-story concrete structure owned by L. Ahlo, on the ground floor of which was stored a very valuable lot of sake just received by him, and recently fumigated. The upper story was used as a dwelling-place by Japanese Yoshiwara women. A stream of water was kept on this building from the beginning, but its closeness to the burning structure in front soon brought it under the control of the fire and flames and smoke burst from the windows and beneath the eaves. This was a building which the Board desired to save, if possible, as it and its contents was worth more than all the structures facing on Nuuanu street. A second stream of water was brought to play on the burning structure, but within an hour the roof fell in, carrying in part of the wall. Chunks of the wall composition fell upon the balcony, and, bounding, several of the firemen had narrow escapes from being hit. One of the foremen was struck upon the forehead and severely injured. In carrying hose through the narrow passageways, two firemen dodged a heavy piece of cornice just in time. Had either man been hit he would have been badly injured if not killed.

Some of the shacks extended almost back to Mr. Damon's Chinese school, and in allowing these to burn without the fire spreading to adjoining property the firemen had their hands full. Sparks flying from the blazing mass were carried by the south wind, which was blowing a good breeze, to the Moesman house on Beretania street, setting fire to the roof; also houses in the rear of the Orpheum theater caught fire in the same manner, but in each case bucket brigades quenched these embryo fires.

At one time it was thought the Ahlo premises were likely to be included in the conflagration, but this was prevented by concentrating three streams on the exposed buildings. In many respects the work of the Fire Department was a splendid achievement in confining the fire to the limits as mapped out by the Board of Health. They had the fire under control nearly the entire time the buildings were ablaze. Chief Hunt working in amongst his men and exposing himself in many dangerous alleyways. In taking a horse from a stable in Ahlo's premises, a corporal of the regiment was kicked by the animal in the mouth, knocking his clear away and cutting a severe gash in his under-lip. The corporal coolly picked up his cigar from the ground and resumed his beat.

The determination of the Board to take such rigid measures arose from the discussion of the subject at a meeting of the Board of Health Saturday night, when it was decided that certain parts of Chinatown must go, destruction by fire being the only means by which the district could be purified and cleansed of its saturated filthiness. The Board is evidently prepared to keep up vigorous measures in stamping out the plague, and as soon as barracks can be erected for them the denizens of other sections of the quarantined district will be moved to the new quarantine and their former dwelling-houses and places of business will be burned to the ground.

## Three Deaths Yesterday.

The first death by bubonic plague reported at the Board of Health yesterday morning, was that of Ah Pow, on Nuuanu street. Ah Pow lived in an upstairs room, which was almost next to that of the Chinese who died a few days ago. In a room, sandwiched in between the two infected rooms, three Chinamen have been sleeping, a reporter ascertaining that they had slept there Friday night. However, all are now in quarantine at Kakaako.

The second death was that of Quong You Quan, a young Chinaman, who died on King street near River in a building, where he was employed by Sam Kee. The body was brought to the morgue in the afternoon and an autopsy held by Dr. Hoffman, who pronounced the death caused by bubonic plague. The body was sent to the crematory.

The third case was that of Kon Wai, a Chinese who was reported Saturday evening by William Crawford. The shack in which the man lived was directly in the backyard of the Kobiya Hotel, on the corner of Panahi and South streets. Drs. Pratt and Scaparoni made the examination. He had a temperature of 102, pulse 125. The femoral gland on the left leg was highly swollen, and the slightest pressure upon the part caused intense pain to the patient. He seemed in good spirits, however, even when being removed to the Chinese hospital for treatment. It was a highly suspicious case, and the physicians expressed an opinion after the examination that he would probably die inside of twenty-four hours, which he did.

The Kobiya Hotel premises have had a good deal of sickness, inside and in the direct vicinity of late. A Japanese in the building, who had been ailing from fever, was removed by the Japanese physicians on Saturday. A Japanese, who died behind the shack of the Chinese, Kon Wai, was attended by the Japanese physicians, who also removed an inguinal gland for examination.

Many cases of sickness were visited throughout the day by the health physicians and one case of suspicious sickness reported to the office. A Chinese, who died on the Ewa side of Nuuanu street, between Beretania and Kukui, was reported as a suspicious death. Dr. Scaparoni, who visited the premises, found that before he could make his examination the Chinaman had been removed for burial.

Executive Officer Reynolds and Agent Johnson had a small official fire of their own yesterday at Pawaa. They burned the shack in which the Chinese died on Monday last. The shack was situated near a duck pond off Sheridan street, and left nothing but the ruins behind.

One of the men who has been lending valuable aid to the Board of Health during the present quarantine, is William Crawford, the Hawaiian whose anomalous connections make him a Hawaiian Chinese, although there is not a drop of Chinese blood in his veins. As an interpreter and an inspector he has lent faithful services in attempting to alleviate the evils which exist among his chosen countrymen. Several cases of sickness have been reported to him, his full knowledge of Chinese customs being a valuable aid. He enjoys the confidence both of the Chinese and those of the Board with whom he has been thrown in contact. The case of Kon Wai, although being hid away in a small, hot shack, was discovered by him, the patient being afterwards pronounced a bubonic victim. At yesterday's fire his services were of particular value in explaining to the evicted Chinese the reasons of the Board for their action and in calming their fears.

## IMPORTANT MEETING.

## Board Resolves to Condemn Infected Section at Once.

A meeting of the Board of Health was held on Saturday evening at the Health Office to discuss the question of condemning infected parts of Chinatown and removing sections by fire. Besides President Cooper, who was in the chair, there were present as members of the Board Drs. Wood, Day and Emerson, George W. Smith and Executive Officer Reynolds. Hon. L. A. Thurston, by special request of President Cooper, was also present to make some suggestions relative to more vigorous action on the part of the Board in ridding Chinatown of its dread visitor—the plague. President Cooper, in opening the meeting, said:

"In company with Mr. George W. Smith, a member of the Board and a few members of the Government survey staff and Drs. Pratt and Grossman, I made a thorough inspection of Block No. 10, bounded by Nuuanu, Panahi, Smith and Beretania. The result of our observation was that we were prepared for the condemnation of the entire block with the exception of four or five buildings, which have been marked on the map. The surveyors have located the buildings and the grounds and will be ready for a final report on Monday. I have asked Mr. Thurston here tonight. He has suggested that we take more vigorous measures in regard to the buildings which have been infected. There are two policies to pursue—one with direct authority of the Board to destroy all buildings, and another to proceed in the manner which the law gives us.

"Damages will, of course, be assessed against the Government. It is well enough to say that the infected premises should be destroyed immediately. There is every reason to believe that the whole block is infected surrounding Ahlo's place. It is a different problem from that which we faced in the cholera time. To discuss this matter is a question of policy. Mr. Thurston says it is time for action. As I understand it from outside criticism, the Board has been negligent on that line in not destroying all buildings where infection has occurred."

Dr. Emerson: "What is your opinion in regard to the legal aspect for the Board of Health to go ahead and destroy what needs to be destroyed?"

President Cooper: "The law on its face apparently gives the Board full control. The Board and the Government may, however, be open to proceedings in court by injunction. But the law, as it stands, gives the Board the right to condemn. We have a right to declare any building or any enclosure, or any place, on account of a case of sickness, and remove it at the owner's expense. I say it then becomes a question of policy—will the Board go ahead in these matters in a deliberate way?"

Dr. Emerson: "I should go right ahead and take all the responsibility and burn anything and do anything that is necessary. I think that is the proper policy of this Board."

President Cooper: "You think, then, we should go ahead and burn this block right away if we want to?"

Dr. Emerson: "Yes, sir."

Mr. Smith: "Take one block and follow out the course of the law and give them notice. I think it is ridiculous to burn all these people out. Condemn these buildings according to law."

Considerable discussion was indulged in regarding the conditions

which bring about the infection, the medical men stating their full belief in the transferring of the plague germs by the migrating habits of rats. Also were and means were discussed as to how the 2,000 persons of the block in question were to be housed and fed while the work of demolition and construction was going on. The people would have to leave their belongings behind them, which would eventually, in the greater part, be destroyed. It was pointed out that the Board in making wholesale condemnations and burnings was laying itself open to a tremendous responsibility, but they stated positively that if the plague was stamped out the people would have to be removed elsewhere from the district and provided for. There seemed to be no other remedy.

President Cooper: "There are two methods to pursue—one to condemn the block and give the owners and tenants notification to leave; and another to go right in and burn the places down."

J. A. Thurston: "What induced me to come here and see you was a conversation I had with Dr. Wood this afternoon. I read an article lately in the Nineteenth Century concerning the plague in Oporto. It stated, among other things that the methods pursued thereby quarantining people in the infected houses were more liable to spread the disease than prevent it. If there was infection in a building there was every possible chance for the people in the building to catch the plague in that manner. Dr. Wood agreed with me that the balance of people in a house after it has become infected should be removed. Fire and destruction of the places are the best methods. I inquired why this had not been done. He stated that so much had to be done that they had not been able to come to this phase of the question. He told me that he had personally gone to a Nuuanu street house and found the people had all been shut in. He had the bedding of the infected room taken to the street and burned. In few cases have all the belongings been destroyed; more than using disinfectants liberally, destruction of belongings had not been carried out."

"I have not come here with a view to finding fault, but, to the contrary, to lend as far as I can, any possible assistance, and give suggestions to take what seemed to me, stronger measures for action in stamping out the plague in order to save ourselves from a ruinous catastrophe. I understand the plague has been running four or five years in Hongkong, and unless we can meet the thing right here now, and stamp it out, we are liable to become a plague-ridden spot for years."

"My idea is to adopt by resolution, new regulations, for instance, that as soon as a certain building has a plague patient in it certain measures should be taken to prevent the disease spreading. Wherever practicable, I say, the building should be destroyed; the sooner the better. I understand it is a question of rats coming into a house and going out of it that spreads the disease. My suggestion would be this: Remove the inmates to some other place, where they can be cared for, and then proceed to the work of destroying the building, and I would suggest this be done now while there are so few cases. I have drawn up a few suggestions which I desire to make to the Board, as follows:

Let the Board adopt regulations providing that upon each case of plague being reported, the following action be taken:

The patient be immediately removed to the hospital or morgue.

That all other occupants of the building be immediately removed from the building to quarantine quarters so be provided for that purpose and there thoroughly disinfected and quarantined.

That all furniture, clothing and bedding about the premises be immediately burned. An inspector to have the authority to exempt therefrom articles not easily infected, such as metal, etc., these to be immediately thoroughly disinfected.

All wooden buildings in which a case of plague occurs, and all wooden buildings in immediate communication therewith to be burned as soon as possible, precautions being taken to prevent the fire spreading.

In addition to disinfecting the lot on which the case has occurred, the same to be covered as soon as practicable possible with combustible material and the same burned, so as to thoroughly burn the surface of the soil.

If a case of plague is found in a brick or stone building the same methods of disinfection to be followed above set forth, except that the building shall not be destroyed. All floors of the same and all portions which are brought in contact with the inmates to be removed and burned.

The question of providing places of shelter for those who were put into the "barracks quarantine" was discussed at length, and it was decided to prepare the Kakaako Rifle range quarters for service and to build up temporary barracks which will accommodate several hundred persons. President Cooper stating that he intended to request the Minister of the Interior to construct barracks to hold 1,000 people. Mr. Thurston stated the Board was ready to assist in any way possible, in carrying out any of the suggestions he made.

Dr. Day stated that the only way to combat the plague was to remove the people from the infected houses, and that many of the houses in Chinatown should be destroyed. Had the Board attempted to tear down any buildings in Chinatown six months ago, he stated it would not have had any support from the people at all. Without any danger threatening the people, the community would have said the Board "had gone crazy."

Dr. Wood: "I would like to make a motion that all the people living in the infected houses be removed to some clean place; that all furnishings in the houses which cannot be easily disinfected, be burned, and the balance removed to new and clean places. That the materials and belongings of the sick man should be destroyed."

The motion prevailed.

President Cooper: "I should think a resolution to the general effect that in the opinion of the Board these premises are considered a source of sickness they should be condemned, and that legal notices should be given for the vacation of the premises."

A motion to this effect was carried.

## CASTOR BEANS

## A Profitable Industry Started Here.

Thirty-five Dollars a Ton—Mill at Kaneohe—How the Oil is Extracted.

The offer of \$35 a ton by Hackfeld & Co. for clean castor oil beans, brings into prominence an industry, which, until about eighteen months ago, was not thought of in the Hawaiian Islands. It has of course been known all along, that the castor oil tree flourishes throughout the group, but Mr. C. Koeling, an old sugar man, is the first to turn the tree into profit. This gentleman, after a careful study of the plant, secured some land at Kaneohe, and started about eighteen months ago to plant the seeds. A first crop of about one hundred acres has already been taken off, and another one hundred acres planted.

Machinery for the treatment of the seeds was obtained from Germany some time ago, and the result of the first crushing has proven so satisfactory that a considerable increase in the output is anticipated. Some of the seed, oil of local growth and treatment, has been tested for drug purposes and pronounced the equal of the imported article.

The castor oil plant in this country grows to the dimensions of a tree, and sometimes reaches a height of thirty feet. Its leaves are often two feet in diameter and its fruit is a three celled pod, covered with hard yielding prickles, each cell developing a single seed. These seeds are of an oval laterally-compressed form and have a shining dark grey and brown, thick, leathery skin, within which is the kernel.

In extracting the oil, the seeds are submitted to a dry heat in a furnace for an hour or so, by which they are softened, and made to part easily with their oil. They are then pressed in a large and powerful screw press, and the only matter which flows out is caught, mixed with an equal quantity of water and boiled for an hour, after which it is allowed to cool, the water is drawn off, and the oil transferred to zinc tanks and exposed for eight hours to the sun; it is then ready for use. By this means 100 pounds of good seeds will yield as much as five gallons of pure oil.

The castor oil tree grows wild in these islands; many of them are to be seen in the grounds of private residences about the city, while the back country is overrun with them. The facts of the abundance of these beans, and their value delivered in town, should prompt many to make a point of collecting them and make a good thing out of their work.

Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

—LATEST—

"THE HARVARD."

We stake our reputation "as makers of SHOES."

The world does not produce better.

JAMES A. BANNISTER & CO'S

—LATEST—

"The Harvard"

Takers of First Prize for MEN'S SHOES wherever exhibited.

We have a full line of this SHOE in tan, brown and black colors. An absolutely perfect fitting and stylish SHOE. The wearing qualities are testified by those who have had the pleasant experience of wearing a BANNISTER SHOE.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

—SOLE AGENTS.

Just Received:

... A Large Shipment of ...

STYLISH

UP-TO-DATE

Furniture

Per W. H. Dimond.

COYNE-MEHTEN FURNITURE COMPANY

Progress Block. Fort St.

Closing Out Holiday Goods!

CUT PRICES!

Japanese Goods, Screens, Lamps,

Lacquer Goods, Art Goods,

Pottery, Pictures, Frames, Etc., Etc.

Cut Glass, Doultlen Ware, Etc.

Pacific Hardware Co.,

LIMITED.

Art Rooms, Fort St.

Household Dept., Bethel St.

## CASTOR BEANS

## A Profitable Industry Started Here.

Thirty-five Dollars a Ton—Mill at Kaneohe—How the Oil is Extracted.

The offer of \$35 a ton by Hackfeld & Co. for clean castor oil beans, brings into prominence an industry, which, until about eighteen months ago, was not thought of in the Hawaiian Islands. It has of course been known all along, that the castor oil tree flourishes throughout the group, but Mr. C. Koeling, an old sugar man, is the first to turn the tree into profit. This gentleman, after a careful study of the plant, secured some land at Kaneohe, and started about eighteen months ago to plant the seeds. A first crop of about one hundred acres has already been taken off, and another one hundred acres planted.

Machinery for the treatment of the seeds was obtained from Germany some time ago, and the result of the first crushing has proven so satisfactory that a considerable increase in the output is anticipated. Some of the seed, oil of local growth and treatment, has been tested for drug purposes and pronounced the equal of the imported article.

The castor oil plant in this country grows to the dimensions of a tree, and sometimes reaches a height of thirty feet. Its leaves are often two feet in diameter and its fruit is a three celled pod, covered with hard yielding prickles, each cell developing a single seed. These seeds are of an oval laterally-compressed form and have a shining dark grey and brown, thick, leathery skin, within which is the kernel.

In extracting the oil, the seeds are submitted to a dry heat in a furnace for an hour or so, by which they are softened, and made to part easily with their oil. They are then pressed in a large and powerful screw press, and the only matter which flows out is caught, mixed with an equal quantity of water and boiled for an hour, after which it is allowed to cool, the water is drawn off, and the oil transferred to zinc tanks and exposed for eight hours to the sun; it is then ready for use. By this means 100 pounds of good seeds will yield as much as five gallons of pure oil.

The castor oil tree grows wild in these islands; many of them are to be seen in the grounds of private residences about the city, while the back country is overrun with them. The facts of the abundance of these beans, and their value delivered in town, should prompt many to make a point of collecting them and make a good thing out of their work.

Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

—LATEST—

"THE HARVARD."

We stake our reputation "as makers of SHOES."

The world does not produce better.

JAMES A. BANNISTER & CO'S

—LATEST—

"The Harvard"

Takers of First Prize for MEN'S SHOES wherever exhibited.

We have a full line of this SHOE in tan, brown and black colors. An absolutely perfect fitting and stylish SHOE. The wearing qualities are testified by those who have had the pleasant experience of wearing a BANNISTER SHOE.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

—SOLE AGENTS.

Just Received:

... A Large Shipment of ...

STYLISH

UP-TO-DATE

Furniture

Per W. H. Dimond.

COYNE-MEHTEN FURNITURE COMPANY

Progress Block. Fort St.

Closing Out Holiday Goods!

CUT PRICES!

Japanese Goods, Screens, Lamps,

Lacquer Goods, Art Goods,

Pottery, Pictures, Frames, Etc., Etc.

Cut Glass, Doultlen Ware, Etc.

Pacific Hardware Co.,

LIMITED.

Art Rooms, Fort St.

Household Dept., Bethel St.

Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

—LATEST—

"THE HARVARD."

We stake our reputation "as makers of SHOES."

The world does not produce better.

JAMES A. BANNISTER & CO'S

—LATEST—

"The Harvard"

Takers of First Prize for MEN'S SHOES wherever exhibited.

We have a full line of this SHOE in tan, brown and black colors. An absolutely perfect fitting and stylish SHOE. The wearing qualities are testified by those who have had the pleasant experience of wearing a BANNISTER SHOE.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

—SOLE AGENTS.

Just Received:

... A Large Shipment of ...

STYLISH

UP-TO-DATE

Furniture

Per W. H. Dimond.

COYNE-MEHTEN FURNITURE COMPANY

Progress Block. Fort St.

Closing Out Holiday Goods!

CUT PRICES!

Japanese Goods, Screens, Lamps,

Lacquer Goods, Art Goods,

Pottery, Pictures, Frames, Etc., Etc.

Cut Glass, Doultlen Ware, Etc.

Pacific Hardware Co.,

LIMITED.

Art Rooms, Fort St.

Household Dept., Bethel St.

Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

—LATEST—

"THE HARVARD."

We stake our reputation "as makers of SHOES."

The world does not produce better.

JAMES A. BANNISTER & CO'S

—LATEST—

"The Harvard"

Takers of First Prize for MEN'S SHOES wherever exhibited.

We have a full line of this SHOE in tan, brown and black colors. An absolutely perfect fitting and stylish SHOE. The wearing qualities are testified by those who have had the pleasant experience of wearing a BANNISTER SHOE.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

—SOLE AGENTS.

Just Received:

... A Large Shipment of ...

STYLISH

UP-TO-DATE

Furniture

Per W. H. Dimond.

COYNE-MEHTEN FURNITURE COMPANY

Progress Block. Fort St.

Closing Out Holiday Goods!

CUT PRICES!

Japanese Goods, Screens, Lamps,

Lacquer Goods, Art Goods,

Pottery, Pictures, Frames, Etc., Etc.

Cut Glass, Doultlen Ware, Etc.

Pacific Hardware Co.,

LIMITED.

Art Rooms, Fort St.

Household Dept., Bethel St.

Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

—LATEST—

"THE HARVARD."



PAGO PAGO HARBOR

## CHINATOWN EXPOSED

THE BOARD OF HEALTH

## LOOKING BOTH WAYS

THE FUTURE OF CHINA

## DEALING WITH CHINATOWN.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Kapiolani Maternity Home, the Sunnello Home and the old retainers of the late Queen Kapiolani were well remembered on Sunday and yesterday. Prince Cupid and wife supplied both the institutions with special dinners and New Year's cheer. Sunday being the late Queen's birthday, the event was celebrated by those of her retainers who still remain at the Old Wai-



# TRAVEL IN FAR BRAZIL

Frank G. Carpenter's  
Letter.

## COLONIES OF GERMANS

Place Where Climate and Soil are  
Like Those of North Tem-  
perate Zone.

I have had a long chat with our consul general to Brazil, Mr. Eugene Seeger, concerning a remarkable journey which he has just made through the southern part of that country. Consul General Seeger has been representing the business interests of the United States for several years in Rio de Janeiro. He was appointed by President McKinley, and during his term has done much to advance American trade on the east coast of South America. He is now in the United States on a short leave of absence and is spending some time in Washington.

On his trip through the southern provinces of Brazil which Mr. Seeger made was largely by means of wagons, carriages and on horseback. His wife went with him, and they traveled by slow stages from one town to another, visiting the leading cities and looking up the chances for American investments and American trade. In many of the large places which they stopped the people had never seen an American; they did not know the colors of the American flag until one was displayed by our consul general, but they nevertheless gave cordial greetings to the representative of the United States. Consul General Seeger describes southern Brazil as by far the best part of the country. He says that its soil is exceedingly rich, and that its climate is like that of California. It is a vast country, full of possibilities for fortune-making and investments. The best things are now owned by the Germans, but there are many opportunities for Americans and American capital.

### Colony of Blumenau.

"Southern Brazil," said Consul General Seeger, "is largely populated by Germans. The first of them came to the country about two generations ago, and their houses and customs are like those of Germany fifty years ago. I can't describe the simplicity and quaintness of the civilization. I went through many colonies, visiting villages and cities, in which the houses were like the old-time houses you see in Germany. There are no locks on the doors. The cities have no such things as telephones, gas or horse cars. Electricity is almost unknown, and there are none of the modern improvements of today. I remember one hotel at which I stopped in the town of Blumenau. This is in the state of Santa Catharina. It is the chief city of the colony of Blumenau, which has, perhaps, 50,000 population. When I went to bed at night I asked my landlord for a key. He told me that none of the rooms had any locks, and that they never thought of fastening the doors there. I found that the bar in the hotel was left open all night, the bartender often being away for hours at a time. If a man wanted a drink he took down the bottle and poured it out, and left the money on the counter. The customers of eating were refreshing."

"We sat down at the table, at the same time mine host wishing us 'guten appetit,' and at the close of the meal asking us how we liked the food. My room in the hotel was right near the public school, and at the noon recess I saw the master, a tall, gaunt German, in old-fashioned clothes, come out and walk up the street between two rows of beautiful palm trees. He had in his two hands a chess sandwich, which must have been a foot long and about eight inches wide. He bit his gargantuan mouthfuls out of the sandwich as he walked along. Behind him came the scholars, who numbered more than a hundred, each holding a smaller sandwich. They walked up the avenue and back again, thus eating their lunch, and then returned to school. Blumenau is a very rich town. There is practically no poverty. I visited the jail and was told it had only had one prisoner within the last five years."

### The Germans of Brazil.

"There are colonies of this kind scattered throughout Brazil," said our consul general. "The state of Parana, which I first entered, has about 2,000,000 population. Of these 75,000 are Germans and about 100,000 native Brazilians and the remainder Italians, Poles, etc. The Germans own the property and control the trade. It is the same in Santa Catharina province, and also in the state of Rio Grande do Sul. The chief city of the latter state is Porto Alegre. It has about 90,000 people, and of these at least 30,000 are Germans. The city is a large trade center. It has extensive factories and is the chief commercial port for southern Brazil. The Germans own all the stores. They are so prominent that in the principal street the signs are German only. The banks are German, and I understand that the German-Brazilian Bank of Rio de Janeiro will soon establish a branch bank in Porto Alegre. To give you some idea of the money which can be made in banking in Brazil I would say that this bank had a capital of about \$5,000,000 and that it paid last year dividends of 12 per cent. It could have paid 20 per cent, but did not do so, for in that case its taxes would have been materially increased."

### The California of Brazil.

I here asked the consul general something as to the crops in this part of Brazil. He replied: "The climate and soil is such that the people can raise almost anything. The country is more like

California than any other part of South America. In the far south you can grow such crops as wheat and corn as in California and Parana there is a climate and soil like central California. There is a strip of prairie along the coast and beyond that a rolling prairie with a few trees and a few hills. It is wonderfully well watered. There is an abundance of rainfall, and crops can be grown without irrigation. They raise coffee, cotton and tobacco. They can produce every kind of fruit and you can grow in California, and at the same time have some of the richest grazing lands of the world. Rio Grande do Sul has a large export of hides and meat. It has wheat fields, and it raises the products of the temperate zone. It is the white man's country, and one people would thrive there just as the Germans have done."

"How about land? Can't Americans buy property at such rates as to be profitable?"

"Yes, I asked as to this," replied the consul general. "I was told that they would gladly welcome immigration from the United States, and that land will be given to immigrants for little or nothing. Colonies might be established which would be quite as American as those are German now. I believe that a million acres could be secured and by means of railroads opened up to settlement."

### Opportunities for American Capital.

"How about railroads, Mr. Seeger?"

"There is any chance for American capital in that direction?"

"Yes, indeed," replied the consul general. "I have presented that matter to the State Department and have filed maps and papers descriptive of the country. I give the results of my investigations for the past summer, and such persons as are interested in the subject can, I suppose, get access to them. I have, you know, no interest except that of a consular officer. I only want to serve the American people and the American business men without regard to personal investment."

"You ask as to railroads," the consul general went on. "Leaving Rio de Janeiro, I landed on the coast of Brazil at the port of Paranaagua, in the state of Parana, and there took a railroad over the mountains to the city of Curitiba. The railroad is one of the most picturesque in the world. It climbs right up the mountains through the most magnificent scenery for miles, hanging to the sides of cliffs. That road was built by a French syndicate on a guarantee from the government of six per cent. It was so expensive to construct that it can never pay dividends out of its profits, but the builders are sure to get six per cent from the government. This road goes to Curitiba, a town of 25,000 people, and then extends southward to Rio Negro, a town on the river Iguaçu. This river is navigable from Rio Negro, a distance of about 200 miles, and ships go from it to the town, or rather, village, of Porto Alegre. Please remember the name of that village, for it will one day be a big city and will be a great railroad center in southern Brazil. Concessions have been granted for railroads from it to Porto Alegre. I went over this ground in a wagon. It is beyond description rich and it will eventually support a vast population. The railroads can be easily built and they will pay enormously. The people who have taken out the concessions have not the money to operate them, and American capitalists who would go down there with a corps of engineers and look into the subject could make investments which would double in a few years. They could get the concessions to build the railroads, and that on terms which would probably include dividends guaranteed by the state. They could get large grants of lands which would steadily increase in value, while their investments would grow from the start. The roads in contemplation will also extend from Porto Alegre to Itajay. This is a port on the Atlantic, which is destined to be one of the most important in Brazil. It has no railroad at present. The goods which now go on ox carts would then be carried by rail."

### A Great Trunk Line.

"If you will take your map of South America," continued the consul general, "you will see that the port of Itajay is almost in a straight line east of Villa Rica, Paraguay. The plan is to build a railroad between these two points, passing through Porto Uniao and connecting at Villa Rica with the line to Asuncion. This will be one of the greatest trunk lines of the world. It will open up Paraguay, southern Brazil, a part of the Argentine and the rich states of Mato Grosso and Goyaz, Brazil, to the Atlantic, saving 2,000 miles or travel on slow river steamers to these points. This territory is almost, as large, I judge, as the United States east of the Mississippi. The products of interior Brazil would come down to Asuncion on the Paraguay river and be shipped on this road to the Atlantic. The line from Porto Uniao, of which I have spoken, is one of the great towns on the line and lands about it can be had now almost for the asking. This road, for which Americans might get the concession, could not be built at once, and could be made to pay as it was constructed."

### Paraguay Tea for Our Soldiers.

"One of the chief freights of the road," said the consul general, "would consist of mate, or Paraguay tea. This is shipped in vast quantities from Paraguay to all parts of South America. In the neighborhood of 20,000,000 people use this tea. It is the favorite drink of the Argentines, the Uruguayans and the Brazilians. A great part of Paraguay's revenue comes from it. There are vast forests of the bushes which produce the tea leaves not far from Porto Uniao. Indeed, more than 20,000,000 pounds of mate are shipped annually out of this section to the Argentine and Uruguay. A railroad about eighty miles long would carry this product to the seacoast, and this is a part of the proposed line which I referred to above."

"I understand you have advised the use of this tea for our soldiers, Mr. Seeger," said I.

"Yes, I have," replied our consul general to Brazil. "I think it would be a great advantage to the troops of the Philippines or those who are stationed in Cuba or Porto Rico. The tea is a great stimulant. It braces your nerves, seems to strengthen your brain, and enables you to endure all sorts of hardships. It has no unpleasant after-effects, and I should like to see it given

to our soldiers. I suppose a supply of it could be obtained from the Philippines. It is in the Commercial Museum, and can be sampled in any case interested in the subject."

### Money in Brazil.

"There is a chance for an American steamship line in southern Brazil. One must be put on the river Iguaçu from Rio Negro to Porto Uniao, which would pay well. The river needs only a little dredging to make it navigable all the year round, and a company which would spend \$100,000 in this way could get concessions which would be of immense value. As to other steamers from New York to southern Brazil, there would also pay. The chief business of that region is now done by the Hamburg and South American steamship line. It began to call at the ports there eleven years ago, and at first only one steamer. It now has thirty-one steamers going between Europe and southern Brazil, and it paid last year a dividend of 12½ per cent. I have heard that it could have paid 15 per cent."

"But, Mr. Seeger," said I, "have not the Germans a monopoly of everything in southern Brazil? And can Americans get in?"

"The Germans, as I told you, have the bulk of everything now, but you must remember that the country is an undeveloped empire. Take the state of Rio Grande do Sul. It is bigger than Pennsylvania and New York combined, and it has only 200,000 population. It could easily support 3,000,000. The Brazilians are anxious to have the country opened up. I called upon the governors and other leading men of that section and they told me that they would receive our capitalists and immigrants with open arms and would give them almost anything they might ask. The Germans are at present not coming to South America. I have been in Germany within the past month, and I find that the people there have all they can do to attend to their own business. Times were never so good in Germany as they are now. The factories are all busy, and in most of them you have to wait a year to have your orders filled. The German government is discouraging emigration. It wants its people to stay at home and work the soil."

"Electricity."

"What chance is there for electricity in southern Brazil?"

"The opportunities are very great indeed," replied the consul general. "The state of Santa Catharina is full of waterfalls, and electrical power could be developed by them. At present the only factories of that state are managed by man or horse power. All kinds of factories might be established, and especially cotton factories, for the soil grows excellent cotton. It is the same in Rio Grande do Sul. In that state there are many good concessions to be obtained. One of the best would be a railroad from Porto Alegre to the harbor opposite it on the Atlantic, and an extension of the trunk line which goes from Porto Alegre to the west, thereby joining with the railroads of the Argentine Republic and Uruguay. Millions could be made, I believe, by that enterprise, if the proper parties should undertake it."

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

### THE CARSON'S WRECK.

Remains in Same Position—Story of the Claudine.

The wreck of the bark William Carson, which was run down by the steamer Claudine a few nights ago, remained in pretty much the same position yesterday that it has occupied since being towed toward the harbor, in the hope of saving the cargo of coal. The wreck draws forty feet of water, or considerably more than exists at the entrance to the harbor, and the captains have been notified not to attempt to bring the submerged vessel into the harbor.

The rather strong wind yesterday did not justify any effort to right the hull. The idea seems to be to send divers down on the lee side to cut the lanyards, in order that the masts may be hauled up out of the water, righting the vessel. Until there is an absence of wind, however, nothing can be done toward saving the wreck, but when conditions are favorable, the large suction pump connected with the harbor for the purpose of drawing out what remains of the cargo of coal. When that is accomplished the wreck can be safely towed into port.

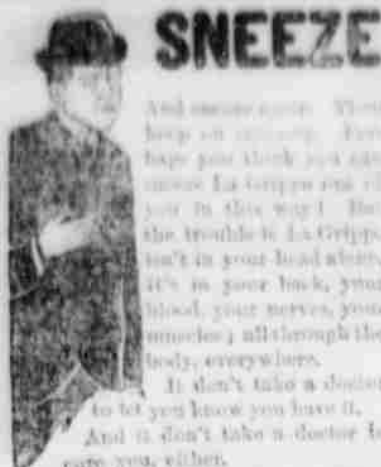
The steamer Claudine returned Monday morning, showing no signs of having been in collision with the Carson. Captain Weisbach, in making a statement of the affair to the agents of his vessel, said that he had gone below, leaving the second mate in charge, and was absent but a few moments when his vessel blew one blast on her whistle. Hurrying on deck, Captain Weisbach saw the Claudine about to crash into the bark, and it was too late to avert the collision. The night was unusually dark, but just before the collision the green light of the Carson was made out.

### Two Cases of Leprosy.

Judge A. W. Carter, who has charge of the large corps of volunteer inspectors operating from Diamond Head to Kailua on all the Chinese and Japanese houses and enclosures outside of the quarantined district, reports that two cases of leprosy have been discovered. Very little sickness has been found, but the fretting out of the two leprosy cases, which have evidently been concealed for some time, is evidence of the thorough inspection which Judge Carter has instituted in his district. Mr. Carter has personally supervised the work from day to day, and spends much of his time in the saddle.

### HE HAD CAUSE TO REJOICE.

"A young man came into our store yesterday suffering from a severe attack of cramp colic," writes B. F. Hoel, miller and general merchant, Dickson's Mountain, Pa. "He had tried various home remedies without relief. As I had used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy I gave him a dose and it soon brought him out all right. I never saw a fellow so rejoiced." Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.



**SNEEZE**

And sneeze away. When you have a cold, you know you are in a bad way. The trouble is La Grippe, it's in your head, your throat, your chest, your stomach, your nerves, your blood, everywhere. It doesn't take a doctor to tell you how you feel. And it doesn't take a doctor to cure you, either.

**AYER'S Cherry Pectoral**

is the cure. It's a sure cure and a quick cure. It quiets your restlessness, controls your fever, stops your coughing, and drives La Grippe right out of the system. One dose relieves; a few doses cure.

In Large and Small Bottles.

A case is included in placing over the counter of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

SOLE-LESTER DRUG CO., AGENCIES

### LOCAL BREVITIES.

Happy New Year.

The Mariposa, with five days' later news, is expected from the Coast early tomorrow morning.

The Hongkong Maru can now boast of two masts only, her mainmast having been taken out before she left Japan for this port.

The engagement has been announced between Robert Frederick Lange of this city and Alya Maud Danford, third daughter of Lady Anna Heron.

The Executive Council has determined to erect a shed between Lake-like and the Pacific Mail wharfs to relieve the congestion in freight; the shed to be ninety by sixty feet in size, also.

All depositors in the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank are urged to request to deliver their passbooks to the nearest Postal Savings Bank office, between the 1st and 30th of January, so that same may be forwarded to Honolulu and interest entered therein.

A dividend of 50 cents a share, payable on the 20th inst., was declared by the directors of the Hawaiian Commercial in San Francisco on the 12th. The crop on the plantation will amount to 10,000 tons, or 3,000 tons more than last year. There is a prospect of 35,000 tons next year.

George Stratmeyer received a Christmas gift of a package of books from his younger brother in New Jersey, the sender being the author of the works, and a writer who is coming into much prominence. His books, which deal principally with boy life, are attracting wide attention among critics.

Advices from Paia, Maui, state that a very successful polo tournament was held at Sunnyside on Christmas day. Three teams contested for honors. Another tournament will be held on New Year's day. At Kahului on Christmas a team of Maui baseball players met a team from the survey steamer Pathfinder, defeating them by a score of 21 to 17.

Mrs. Helen Wilder Craft, the efficient humane officer in this city, has issued her annual report, which shows that great good has been accomplished by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals during the past year. Court records show that there have been forty-four arrests by Mrs. Craft as humane officer, or at her instigation, and 500 investigations. The report is full of interest and deserving of careful study.

No permanent appointment to the lighthouse at Diamond Head has as yet been officially reported. Since the death of Captain Christian, the former keeper, a young son of Captain Rice has been in charge, as he is familiar with the big lamp which is used. The name of Captain Jacobsen, the well-known mariner, has been mentioned for the position. He is now absent from the city, but expects to return here soon to take up his permanent home.

## Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co. AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave for port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.		FOR SAN FRANCISCO.	
GALIC	JAN. 13	HONGKONG MARU	DEC. 31
HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 23	CHINA	JAN. 4
CHINA	JAN. 31	DORIC	JAN. 11
DORIC	FEB. 8	NIPPON MARU	JAN. 21
NIPPON MARU	FEB. 16	COPTIC	FEB. 11
RIO DE JANEIRO	FEB. 24	AMERICA MARU	FEB. 11
COPTIC	MARCH 6	GALIC	MARCH 11
AMERICA MARU	MARCH 14	HONGKONG MARU	MARCH 11
PEKING	MARCH 22	CHINA	MARCH 11
GALIC	MARCH 30	DORIC	MARCH 11

For general information apply to  
**H. HACKFELD & Co., Ltd. Agents.**

## The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD  
FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every  
owner of a Watch.

Many years handling of Watches  
enables us to select the most  
satisfactory of American Watches.

Case in  
**NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED  
AND SOLID GOLD.**

We have a full line and will them  
at right prices.

ELGINS watch is right.

ELGINS watch is right.

Elgin should be what is right in  
time keeping and lasting qualities,  
and that hardly if any right in push-  
ing the Elgin Watch.

**H. F. WICHMAN**  
BOX 342.

## Wilder's Steamship Company —LIMITED—

### TIME TABLE S. S. KINAU,

FREEMAN, Master.

MOLOKAI, MAUI, HAWAII.

NOTICE—CHANGE IN SAILING OF

STEAMER KINAU.

On and after Tuesday, Nov. 6, the  
steamer KINAU will sail from Honolulu  
on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai,  
Lahaina, Maiala Bay, Kihel, Maikena,  
Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on  
Fridays at 2 p. m. for above named  
ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

Passengers and freight will be taken  
for Makana, Mahukona, Kawaihae, Hilo,  
Hakalau, Honoma, Papakou and Pepeekeo.

Passengers and PACKAGES ONLY  
will be taken for Kaunakakai, Lahaina,  
Maiala Bay, Kihel and Laupahoehoe.

### S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, Master.

MAUI.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday  
at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahului,  
Nahiku, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu,  
Maui. Returning, touches at  
above named ports, arriving at Honolulu  
Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nau, Kaupo, once each  
month.

### S. S. LEHUA,

BENNETT, Master.

MOLOKAI, MAUI, LANAI.

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai,  
Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kapaemahu, Lahaina,  
Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives  
at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to  
make changes in the time of depart-  
ure and arrival of its steamers WITH-  
OUT NOTICE, and it will not be re-  
sponsible for any consequences arising  
therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings  
to receive their freight; this Company  
will not hold itself responsible for  
freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's  
risk.

This Company will not be responsible  
for Money or Valuables of passengers  
unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase  
tickets before embarking. Those fail-  
ing to do so will be subject to an ad-  
ditional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for  
loss of, nor injury to, nor delay to, the  
delivery of baggage or personal effects  
of the passenger beyond the amount of  
\$100.00, unless the value of the same  
be declared, at or before the issue of  
the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are  
forbidden to receive freight without de-  
livering a shipping receipt therefor in  
the form prescribed by the Company  
and which may be seen by shippers up-  
on application to the pursers of the  
Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is  
shipped without such receipt, it will  
be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Hives are a terrible torment to the  
little folks, and to some older ones.  
Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant  
relief and permanent cure. At any  
chemist's, 50 cents.











